LIST OF BUTTERFLIES OF THE BRISBANE DISTRICT.

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The following List of the Butterflies of the Brisbane District has been compiled mostly from species in my own cabinet and which I know to have been taken here, or from other well-authenticated sources.

The classification of these insects is not perhaps that of most entomologists outside Australia, but as it is that adopted by W. H. Miskin in his excellent "Synonymical Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Rhopalocera of Australia," published in "Annals of the Queensland Museum, No. 1." and as this catalogue is now extensively used by Australian collectors, it would be only confusing to make use of any other arrangement.

Probably other species may yet be added as we become able to travel into the more remote parts of this portion of the colony, and possibly new species also. The higher parts of the adjacent ranges to the west, like the Little Liverpool, are well worth the attention of collectors, likewise the Blackall Range to the north.

A LIST OF THE RHOPALOCERA OF THE BRISBANE DISTRICT, WITH REMARKS ON LOCALITIES, FOOD PLANTS WHERE KNOWN, Etc.

FAM. PAPILIONIDÆ. SUB-FAM. PAPILIONINÆ.

Ornithoptera Richmondia, Gray.—Scarce in the immediate vicinity of Brisbane, but fairly abundant at Coomera, Nerang Creek, and Blackall Range. Food plant said to be Aristolochia pervenosa. W. H. Miskin gives range of this insect as from Richmond River to Maroochy. I have taken it at Gympie, and had specimens sent from Maryborough.

Papilio Anactus, Macl.—Fairly common; larva feeds on the orange and other citrus plants; original food plant, the wild lime.

Papilio Erectheus, Don.—Very common; food plants as in preceding.

Papilio Capaneus, Westw.—Now very rare about the town; have not seen specimens for several years. Formerly not uncommon at Kelvin Grove. May be taken on the islands in the Bay.

Papilio Leosthenes, Doubl.—Not uncommon in the scrubs about November. Have taken it in my garden at Bulimba, on Duranta. Sankey's Scrub is a good locality. Difficult to obtain in perfect condition.

Papilio Lycaon, Westw.—A common species; larva abundant on the custard apple, though its original food plant is certainly not this tree, but probably Diploglottis Cunninghami (on which I once took several larvæ) and other scrub trees.

Papilio Macleayanus, Leach.—Not uncommon about the scrubs, and occasionally in gardens. Larva now frequently found on the camphor laurel.

Papilio Sarpedon, Linn.—A most common butterfly everywhere; larva on the camphor laurel and other trees. Reared specimens do not attain the brilliant colours of those captured on the wing.

Papilio Sthenelus, Macl.—Common, but somewhat local; it is a species which prefers the open grassy spaces, never flying far from the ground.

Eurycus Cressida, Fabr.—Fairly abundant in many places such as Taylor's Range, especially on the summit; may, however, be taken almost everywhere.

SUB-FAM. PIERINÆ.

Elodina angulipennis, Luc.—Usually very common; occasionally so abundant as to make the scrubs seem alive with their satiny white forms. The Eagle Farm scrubs were formerly favourite haunts of this butterfly. Larva on Capparis.

Elodina Parthia, Hew.—Almost as common, in fact sometimes greatly in the majority, this insect is found in the same localities and along with the preceding.

Terias Drona, Horsf.—Fairly plentiful in the open forest and about the borders of scrubs.

Terias Herla, Macl.—A rather scarce species, also affecting the same localities as T. Drona.

Terias Smilax, Don.—The smallest and neatest of the genus here ; the males in perfect condition distinguished by the almost iridescent sheen of the upper surface. T. varius, Misk., and T. casta, T. P. Lucas, are only varieties of this species.

Terias Hecabe, Linn.—A species almost cosmopolitan in distribution. Have taken larvæ on a small dwarf species of Cassia ; the pupæ produced perfect insects greatly variegated on under side.

Pieris Teutonia, Fab.—This is the butterfly of which such vast flights are occasionally seen. The various species of Capparis constitute its food, no other plants being apparently attacked by it.

Pieris Scyllara, Macl.—Also a common butterfly, chiefly about the borders of scrubs. Donovan's name, Perimale, should take precedence here, and not be rejected because it was given to a varietal form, for a gradual transition can be traced from clear bright yellow into this dark variety in a series of specimens.

Tachyris Ega., Boisd.—During some seasons this insect is abundant enough, and at others but few will be seen. It has a quick flight, but comes to the flowers of Duranta, Lantana, etc., and is then readily taken.

Delias Argenthona, Fab.—The caterpillar of this species feeds on Loranthus, and I once reared a large number upon a species of this plant parasitic on an apple tree in an old garden.

Delias Aganippe, Don.—This must be regarded as the rarest of the genus around Brisbane, and is very seldom seen, much less captured, I took a very fine one in September, 1895, hovering over the blossoms of a wild goose plum in the garden. Probably the scarcity is occasioned by its food plant (said to be Exocarpus) being rare, for in the southern colonies and many parts of Queensland it is common enough.

Delias Nigrina, Fab.—The commonest of the genus, caterpillar also found on various species of Loranthus. Almost equally at home in the scrubs as in the forest.

Delias Nysa, Fab.—This pretty species was rather plentiful last season, and towards the coast is quite common.

Callidryas Crocale, Cram.—The larvæ of these rapid-flying insects are at times abundant on Cassia fistula, and wherever this plant is growing the species is sure to be plentiful. This Cassia is not its only food plant, however, for there is a tree growing on or near the margins of scrubs which it also affects.

Callidryas Pomona, Fabr.—Another beautiful species affecting same plant and equally common. Though the larva is almost identical with that of the preceding, I am convinced it is a distinct species, for the caterpillars of these insects are all very much alike.

Callidryas Gorgophone, Boisd.—This is the most beautiful of our species and is somewhat rarer than the preceding. The caterpillar is to be found on Cassia, especially Cassia glauca.

Callidryas Pyranthe, Linn.—An abundant species, and likewise found on Cassia.

Callidryas Lactea, Butl.—Not uncommon in our gardens and on the borders of scrubs.

Callidryas Hinda, Butl.—A very rare species about Brisbane, as I have only taken two in five years. Formerly much more common; it is probably the destruction of its food plant which now renders it so scarce.

FAM. NYMPHALIDÆ. SUB-FAM. DANAINÆ.

Danais Affinis, Fabr.—Fairly common, especially towards the coast and on the islands.

Danais Hamata, Macl.—For some years this species has been an uncommon insect about Brisbane, but in past years it has appeared in countless numbers, and no doubt will again. On the islands it is usually common enough.

Danais Petilia, Stoll.—This insect appears to be far more common in our vicinity than formerly; the larva affects Asclepias.

Danais Erippus, Cram.—This is so well known that little more need be said about it than that it appears to be smaller in size and much less common than during the first few years of its initial existence here.

Euplœa Corinna, Macl.—A most common insect everywhere, especially where the Oleander, various species of Ficus, and such like plants grow; it will also attack Stephanotis and occasionally Rhynchospermum.

Euplœa Tulliolus, Fabr.—Though a very rare species, I have captured it here several times, notably at Sankey's Scrub, Wolston Scrub, and once at the Gap.

SUB-FAM. SATYRINÆ.

Melanitis Leda, Linn—Found commonly on the borders of scrubs, creeks, and swamps; it is an evening flier, and seldom appear on the wing until after sunset. Have taken it up to as late as 10 p.m. on ripe fruits. Larva on a kind of swamp grass.

Xenica Achanta, Don.—This pretty species is sometimes very abundant in the gullies amongst the hills, and also on creek sides. October and November are the usual months, and a second brood in March and April.

Epinephile Joanna, Butl.—Southport is the locality where I have taken this insect, but out of nine captured only one was perfect, so that December (Christmas) is too late for it.

Epinephile Rawnsleyi, Misk.—This species may be taken from Maroochy northward to Cooran; between the latter place and Eumundi they are, I am credibly informed, by no means rare.

Heteronympha Merope, Fabr.—Occasionally a most abundant species; the males greatly preponderating, and appearing two or three weeks before the females.

Heteronympha Mirifica, Butl.—Must be sought in the dense scrubs, for it is a shade loving insect. In the scrub-shaded mountain gullies it is by no means uncommon. The H. Digglesi Misk., is only the male of this species.

Heteronympha Banksii, Leach.—Has been found in the Macpherson Ranges.

Hypocysta Adiante, Hubn.—Found most commonly in the Casuarina forest.

Hypocysta Metirius, Butl.—A frequenter of the open glades and borders of the scrubs; is very partial to the flowers of the wild Raspberry.

Hypocysta Antirius, Butl.—This species is found in the gullies and damper wooded parts of the forests, and is sufficiently distinct from the foregoing.

Hypocysta Epirius, Butl. — Appears only to differ from Antirius in the number of ocelli on the hindwings, otherwise in form and colour it is the exact counterpart of that insect.

Hypocysta Irius, Fabr.—Is at once distinguishable from all the above by its greater size, and from the tawny bands also appearing in the fore-wings. Its haunts are the gullies amongst the hills, but occasionally it may be taken on the borders of scrubs and banks of creeks.

Ypthima Arctous, Fabr.—Especially common in the Casuarina forests and on the banks of shady forest creeks, also borders of scrubs.

SUB-FAM.: ACRAEINÆ.

Acraea Andromacha, Fabr.—Abundant almost everywhere especially where the food plants—Passifloræ—grow.

SUB-FAM.: NYMPHALINÆ.

Messaras Prosope, Fabr.—Formerly not uncommon, it must now be classed amongst our rarities. Have taken it several times in my garden at Bulimba, on each occasion settling on Flacourtia cataphracta.

Argynnis Inconstans, Butl.—An insect of extreme rarity about Brisbane, and I only know of one or two specimens having been taken.

Pyrameis Itea, Fabr.—Wherever the common stinging nettle (its food plant) abounds, there at seasons favourable to its appearance, will we find this butterfly. One year, perhaps, in great abundance; then for several years somewhat rare, scarcely one being obtainable.

Pyrameis Kershawi, McCoy,—The remarks as to appearance of Itea are equally applicable to this insect. Its larva may be found on Galinsoga parviflora and other common garden weeds.

Junonia Albicincta, Butl.—Another of our rare insects, I know of but few taken here. Have seen it at Kelvin Grove, but did not succeed in effecting its capture, for it is an exceedingly active butterfly.

Junonia Vellida, Fabr.—Usually abundant throughout the season; found sometimes throughout the year, larva feeds on Verbena bonariensis.

Precis Zelima, Fabr.—Must also be regarded as a rarity.

Doleschallia Australis, Feld.—The larva of this fine insect is found on a small scrub vine; it is a handsome caterpillar and not uncommon in favourable seasons.

Diadema Misippus, Linn.—Have several times noticed the female of this species, and know of captures, but have not seen the male, though I may have passed it for *D. Bolina.*

Diadema Bolina, Linn.—This grand butterfly is one of our commonest insects; the food plant is Sida.

Diadema Alimena, Linn.—Have seen specimens from Eumundi, and have one from Gympie.

Neptis Shepherdi, Moore.—Though usually a scrub insect, this species occasionally comes to our gardens.

Charaxes Sempronius, Fabr. — This fine butterfly is not uncommon, but is rarely perfect when captured. It is undoubtedly the strongest in its flight of all our rhopalocera, and sails along at a great rate. The easiest way to take them is by hanging out rotten fruit in some place they frequent. The larva feeds on many plants, and has a partiality for Sterculia, Cassia fistula, Poinciana, Acacia, etc. It is not easy to rear in captivity, and attaches itself to its food plant by a strong web, the shining white threads of which are readily seen from a considerable distance.

Mynes Geoffroyi, Guer.— Is another scarce species which may be taken at Sankey's Scrub and others to the south. Said to feed on Urtica.

FAM.: LYCAENIDAE.

Lucia Lucanus, Fab.—Most open grassy places will yield this species in fair abundance.

Chrysophanus Ænea, Misk.—The Ithaca Creek gullies, now mostly cleared, were formerly haunts of this insect. The last locality at which captures were effected was Sankey's Scrub, but it is very rare now, whereas twenty years back at the former place one might take a dozen or more specimens in an hour.

Danis Taygetus, Feld.—This is at times a common butterfly both in the scrubs, forest, and gardens around the town.

Lampides Pseudocassius, Murray.— Wherever Plumbago grows this insect is sure to be abundant ; the larva feeds on the flowers.

Lampides Perusia, Feld.—A scrub butterfly not uncommon; comes to flowers in gardens occasionally and is partial to loquat blossoms.

Lampides Lineata, Murray.—Another scrub insect of similar habits to preceding.

Lampides Strabo, Fabr.—This pretty light blue is partial to the flowers of the wild raspberry on the borders of creeks and scrubs, but may also be taken on flowers far from both ; it is by no means common round Brisbane.

Lampides Ancyra, Feld.—Also found on the borders of scrubs, but is far from common.

Lampides Scintillata, Lucas. — This well-marked species which is not uncommon appears to have been overlooked until 1889, when it was described by Dr. Lucas. The larva feeds upon flowers of Acacia, and when these trees are in bloom they may be observed in company with others flitting rapidly about. Have taken the perfect insect on flowers of loquat at Bulimba.

Lampides Nora, Feld.—Also fairly common on the blossoms of the Acacia, and likewise partial to those of the loquat, the flowers of which are attractive to many fine insects.

Lampides Boeticus, Linn.—This almost cosmopolitan insect is an abundant species wherever its food plants, various species of leguminious plants grow, especially Crotalaria alata.

Lampides Bochus, Cram.—A scarce species round Brisbane ; it may be taken in gardens occasionally, especially whére Duranta grows.

Lampides Oranigra, Lucas.—W. H. Miskin considers this identical with Bochus, but as it appears to me to be distinct I include it here, though it may prove the other sex of Bochus.

Lampides Parana, Horsf.—A not uncommon species in our scrubs, but comes to various garden flowers, loquat, Duranta, etc.

Lampides Cnejus, Fabr.—This pretty butterfly seems to prefer open grassy glades adjoining casuarina forest, though it sometimes is attracted to garden flowers.

Lampides Miskini, Lucas.—A rather scarce species found on the edges of scrub and along scrubby creeks.

Lampides Argiades, Pall.—Though not uncommon in many other places this insect is most abundant on the grass-tree ridges.

Lycæna Biocellata, Feld.—This little butterfly I once saw in countless numbers in the Botanical Gardens, near the Curator's house. It may be taken in the forest at flowers of Acacia, and in gardens on loquat blossoms.

Lycæna Lulu, Math.—Appears to have been confounded with Lampides Nora until 1889. It is rare about Brisbane, and Cubberley Creek is the only locality where I have captured it.

Lycæna Gracilis, Misk.—Seems to be confined to the dry hilly districts, and is not common. Bulimba Hill is one of the places where it may be taken.

Lycæna Trochilus, Frey.—The official collection of Department of Agriculture contains examples from Deception Bay.

Lycæna Gaika, Trim.—Also in the official collection of the Department of Agriculture, from neighbourhood of Toowong. The species appears to be very close to Lysimon, Hubn., but is a very much smaller insect.

Lycæna Lysimon, Hubn.—This insect affects the borders of swamps, where it may occasionally be seen in abundance

Lycæna Labradus, Godt.—Especially plentiful wherever lucerne grows, upon the flowers of which the larva feeds, though it also attacks the seed pods and leaves.

Lycæna Serpentata, Herr Schff.—This little butterfly principally affects mesembryanthemum upon the borders of salt swamps along the coast, where it is fairly abundant.

Lycæna Agricola, D. H. & W.—I have taken this species on Taylor's Range, and once saw many of them flying about and settling upon Jacksonia. It is also found on Stradbroke Island.

Holochila Absimilis, Feld.—This butterfly is tolerably abundant where the Moreton Bay chesnut (Castanospermum) grows, whether in the scrubs or the gardens about the town. The buds and young leaves are attacked by the caterpillars, the buds especially being eaten right out. The chrysalis is an exact imitation of the knob left by a leaf which has fallen off. The caterpillar also affects Sterculia and other trees.

Holochila Cyprotus, Oll.—A very rare species, the larvæ of which feed upon Jacksonia, from which I was fortunate enough to rear specimens of both sexes. It is a hill species, and may be looked for either in September or October, or from March to May. Taylor's Range is a likely locality, though my reared specimens were obtained on Sankey's Hill.

Holochila Heathii, Cox.—Another rare local species found upon the hills.

Holochila Xanthospilos, Hubn.—A common insect along the creeks and on the borders of swamps, also in the forest.

Holochila Albosericea, Misk.—Expedition Range is the only locality given by W. H. Miskin for this species, but as I know it to have been taken abundantly on Stradbroke Island, near Dunwich, I include it amongst those within our range. There is something remarkable about this species as to locality so far as our present knowledge goes.

Hypochrysops Ignita, Leach.—This is usually found about the margins of the scrubs, but is also to be met with in the forest undergrowth, for I saw it in considerable plenty at Manly, and have also noted it on Stradbroke Island; it is rare about Brisbane.

Hypochrysops Narcissus, Fabr.—To my knowledge, this was an uncommon species at Enoggera in former years, but it now appears to have almost disappeared from amongst us. Occurs, however, at Stradbroke Island still.

Hypochrysops Epicurus, Misk.—Appears to me but the other sex, or a slight variety of Narcissus, from an examination of the types.

Hypochrysops Delicia, Hew.—Appears to be attached to Acacia. Have taken it in the park near the Hospital, on various low hills, and also at flowers of the Leptospermum flavescens.

Pseudodipsas Brisbanensis, Misk.—The only known specimen of this appears to be that in the Miskin collection in the Queensland Museum.

Pseudodipsas Fumidus, Misk.—Sankey's Scrub and Pine River, but very rare. Probably identical with P. Brisbanensis, Misk.

Pseudodipsas Ilius, Feld.—Not uncommon about the scrubby creeks and about the scrubs.

Pseudodipsas Digglesi, Hew.—Comes to the flowers of Duranta, loquat, Angophora, Leptospermum, etc., but is a rare species.

Ialmenus Evagoras, Don.—Very common, attached to Acacia; larva readily discovered from its being an attraction to ants of several species, which come to some matter secreted by it.

Ialmenus Dameli, Semp.—This is the species named Illidgei by Dr. T. P. Lucas and which was treated by W. H. Miskin as a variety of Ictinus. It is attached to Acacia and fairly common.

Ialmenus Ictinus, Hew.—Also common, the larva likewise on Acacia. Both this and Dameli have larvæ which also secrete some matter attractive to ants and probably analogous to that secreted by Aphides.

Deudorix Dioris, Hew.—This pretty insect is rather rarer now than formerly; the scrubby creeks are its usual haunts. It comes to various flowers in gardens, such as Duranta, loquat, etc. The blossoms of Sabal Blackburniana are a special attraction to this and several other butterflies.

Deudorix Simsoni, Misk.—W. H. Miskin cites Brisbane as a locality, though I do not remember to have seen or taken it. There is no doubt he is correct, for many of our North Queensland insects come far south on favourable occasions.

Ogyris Genoveva, Hew.—Some years ago I took specimens of this fine insect at Kelvin Grove sucking at a wounded gum tree, and have seen them several times since about Loranthus high up on these trees.

Ogyris Abrota, D.W. & Hew.—Has lately been taken on Ithaca Creek. The official collection of the Department of Agriculture also contains examples procured on flowers of Callistemon in October.

HESPERIDÆ.

Casyapa Beata, Hew.—The larva of this we have taken on Tristania, Eugenia, and the camphor laurel. It draws two leaves together, one over the other in canopy-like form, with silken threads, and remains quiescent during the day, only issuing out at night. Some specimens I had in the garden on a camphor laurel, and which were protected by mosquito netting bound round the twigs, lived through the winter, changing in September and emerging in October. A second brood will change in February or March and be on the wing in from a fortnight to three weeks later. It is most active at dusk.

Casyapa Denitza, Hew.—Have only captured this species; it is also crepuscular in habits. The flowers of Buddleia Neemdha in September and of the loquat in March and April are a great attraction. In the scrubs it may occasionally be seen perched on or under a leaf. I am inclined to believe, from the partiality of this insect to Tristania, that the larva will be found thereon.

Casyapa Critomedia, Guer.—In the Miskin collection at the Queensland Museum as a Brisbane insect.

Netrocoryne Repanda, Feld.—Seems to prefer the creek sides where the Eugenia grows; it is a scarce species.

Ismene Chromus, Cram.—A rather uncommon species, but have taken it several times in the garden on Duranta. The scrubs at Sankey's, Eagle Farm, Kelvin Grove, etc., are localties where it can be captured.

Ismene Discolor, Feld.—The haunts of this insect are the borders of scrubs; it is abundant at Eagle Farm and other scrubs along the coast. A rare visitor to our gardens.

Ismene Exclamationis, Fabr.—Taken by me at Kelvin Grove about twenty years ago; still have one specimen out of several captured; hitherto only recorded from the north; the official collection, Department of Agriculture, contains specimens also procured in vicinity of Brisbane since Spring of last year.

Pamphila Augiades, Feld.—One of the commonest of our skippers; larva feeds on various palms.

Pamphila Autoleon, Misk.—Have twice taken this species, both females.

Pamphila Augias, Linn.—Formerly much more abundant than of late years.

Pamphila Mathias, Fabr.—Not uncommon; captured several last season at flowers of Bougainvillea and Duranta. It is stated that its food plant is the grass Ischæmum pretinctum.

Pamphila Bambusæ, Moore.—Several caught on Duranta at Bulimba.

Apaustus Agraulia, Hew.—A most common little species.

Apaustus Lascivia, Rosen.—Taken on orange blossoms at Cooper's Plains and flowers of Leptospermum flavescens on the borders of a swamp at Bulimba.

Trapezites Eliena, Hew.—A rare species round Brisbane; more abundant at Stradbroke Island.

Trapezites Iacchus, Fabr.—Not uncommon at Leptospermum flowers.

Trapezites Petalia, Hew.— Also occasionally captured on Leptospermum.

Trapezites Symmomus, Hubn.—The largest species; larva on Cladium.

Trapezites Phillyra, Misk.—Hitherto only recorded as Victorian; one specimen from Ithaca Creek early in September.

Hesperilla Argina, Plotz.—The Miskin Catalogue with an asterisk as unknown.

Hesperilla Doubledayi, Feld.—Not common; usually in the sunny glades in scrubs.

Hesperilla Croceus, Misk.

Hesperilla Fulgidus, Misk.—Have taken the larva of this spun up for pupation on millet; the imagines are not uncommon at Bulimba, and come to flowers of Bougainvillea, Duranta, globe amaranth, etc.

Hesperilla Humilis, Misk.—A common forest species affecting the driest and most arid looking places, settling mostly on the ground.

Hesperilla Ismene, Newm.—Not uncommon in the same localties, and strangely enough appears to have been quite unknown to Miskin, who has marked it in his catalogue with an asterisk. It is not identical with "humilis," as supposed by Spry and Anderson in "Victorian Butterflies," humilis being more like Doubledayi.

Hesperilla Ornata, Leach.—Somewhat rare, but Leptospermum blossoms and those of the orange usually attract it. Bulimba Swamps and Eight-mile Plains.

Hesperilla Peronii, Latr.—The commonest of the genus round Brisbane.

Euschemon Rafflesia, Macl. — Now commonly known as "Regent Skipper." Its haunts are the scrubs only, where it flits about in the sunny glades, usually retiring directly the sun gets hidden by passing clouds.

ADDENDUM.

Since compiling above list, during a visit on the 23rd April last to Wellington Point, I captured some specimens of a Holochila similar to Holochila mœrens from Victoria, but much lighter on under side, which has been identified as Holochila subpallida (Polyommatus Subpallidus) of Dr. Lucas. It may be a varietal form of H. mœrens, which latter again Miskin considers synonymous with Holochila Erinus also noted by him as a Brisbane species.